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FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1947.

Commons Debates European Foreign Policy

Dividing Palestine Means War

Arab Leader Warns

Jerusalem, June 19. Jamal Husseini, acting chairman of the Arab Higher Committee in Palestine, said today that any plan to divide the Holy Land into separate Arab and Jewish states meant war.

He told the United Press in an exclusive statement that Palestine's 1,300,000 Arabs would fight such a partition plan "physically, economically, socially and alone—and we do not seek any help from Soviet Russia. They are like the British in this sense."

Husseini, who looks more like a bank president than leader of Palestine's largest political party, said: "Partitioning will mean a three-year Anglo-Arab war all over again and if America attempts to aid enforcement of partitioning, we will be forced to fight them too. We are only fighting for independence, which you fought for in 1917."

He said Palestine was not capable of supporting more than 2,000,000 in population at present.

"The Arab birthrate is now abnormally high and whatever space is possible to squeeze into now must be left to our natural population increase."

CAN'T BE DRIVEN OUT

"We cannot be driven from a land which has been ours for centuries." The Arab leader said his people and a limited number of Jews could live together peacefully in Palestine as they had for centuries, but cautioned: "We can never live together with Jews, of dual nationality who come here to exploit us and have political ambitions and a programme of domination."

He estimated that nearly 100,000 American troops would be required to guard American oil lines and properties in the Middle East if the United Nations approved partition.

"We do not have weapons or money to fight against our exploitation by the world's Jews," Husseini continued. "We have only our courage and the desire to protect our homeland. Those countries which are now crying out loudest and demanding a Jewish homeland in Palestine are the countries which have trampled on the Jews the most. Your own United States is making no effort to open its doors for the world's Jews. Yet most money financing illegal immigration to Palestine is American money."—United Press.

EDITORIAL

Priorities For Houses

THE 11-point reply made by Government to the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo's questions in Legislative Council yesterday sought to clarify the current housing situation and its attendant problems. To a degree it succeeded, but unfortunately, a series of supplementary questions arise. Some concern the disclosure that during the seven months from November 1940 to May, 1947, applications for reinstatement of old buildings and construction of new buildings, representing separate premises, amounted to 2,839. What precisely is that intended to convey? Does it mean that at least 2,839 houses have found living accommodation? Does the figure include business premises? What percentage represents European type houses and what percentage Chinese tenements? Have all the applications been approved and to what extent has work been carried out? The importance of these queries can easily be discerned. On face value, the figures quoted indicate a substantial attempt to tackle the accommodation shortage, yet hundreds of people who were searching a year ago for houses or flats are still doing so today. What type of residential premises are being reinstated or newly constructed and who is getting them? The Housing Committee's comprehensive report revealed that European type houses had suffered damage and destruction



MR EDEN

MORRISON'S GENTLE HINT

Constitutional Policy Changes Possible

London, June 19. Mr Herbert Morrison, the Lord President of the Council, made it clear in a speech here tonight that the future constitutional policy of the Labour Government would depend on the reaction of the House of Lords to its nationalisation schemes.

Socialisation, he said, had already won the approval of a big majority in the House of Commons. "We shall, in due course, see what is to be done about it by the House of Lords."

The Conservative Opposition majority in the upper house has already defeated the Government a series of defeats on the bill to nationalise inland transport.

Giving a general review of the Socialist methods of planning, administration, Mr Morrison declared that the Labour Government had been the first to make an effort to organise its programme on the needs of the nation and "in accordance with a coherent political and economic philosophy."

Mr Morrison said that if the controls and correctives considered necessary for the protection of the public could be evolved through voluntary agreements instead of legislation, "it's O.K. by me".

Mr Morrison added that legislation for the reorganisation of the steel industry would not follow the exact pattern of the other nationalisation bills. What was clear was that this basic industry must serve the economic needs of the nation and of the industries to which it supplied vital raw materials.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH INVITATION TO RUSSIA

London, June 19. Mr Anthony Eden, Conservative former Foreign Secretary, initiating the debate on foreign policy in Europe in the House of Commons today, said that everyone who had studied recent developments in the international sphere, whether in Europe or in the Far East, must have felt increasing concern at the trend of events.

Failure to reach a constructive Allied agreement had paralysed European recovery. The Yalta decision, the Potsdam declaration, the charter of the United Nations, the armistice terms and the peace treaties recently concluded were all based on the assumption that the victorious powers would work together to pursue a common policy toward the smaller nations, whether liberated Allied states or former Axis satellites.

The Yalta declaration pledged the signatories to promote free elections and to allow the nations to choose their own forms of government. The Allies had obligations to keep each other informed of events in respect of enemy countries.

When the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin—who entered the chamber at this moment—had asked the Soviet Government for information in respect to recent events in Hungary, he was not merely exercising his own undoubted right under the armistice terms but he was also reminding the Soviet Government of what it was that Government's duty to do without being asked.

"Where is the next move to be?" Will it be Finland, hitherto comparatively free, but where already there are rumours of threats against the Rightwing Agrarians, and to a lesser degree, against the Social Democrats?" he asked.

Mr Eden added that in the foreign affairs debate in November, 1945, he made a plea for the transformation of relations between the nations and the consequent modification of some of our conceptions of sovereignty. Since then he had on several occasions, both in the House and outside, urged the Government to take steps to secure closer co-operation in economic matters with our western neighbours, particularly with France. All this was wholly compatible with the progressive development which all wanted to see of trade within the Empire, both with the Dominions and with the colonies.

Mr Eden referred to the agreement between Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. "Despite all the difficulties which had to be overcome these countries, by the end of this year, will have established a complete customs union between them and I think one of the results of the Austrian Government in return for some prospective Soviet concessions in regard to reparations and the signature of the treaty. For the moment the situation appeared to be held but, coming so soon after the Hungarian coup, these events could hardly fail to cause apprehension.

"Admittedly such negotiations take time and I am not saying that there is a solution of Europe's difficulties, because time is what we cannot afford.

"We in the countries of Europe, have yet to meet the economic crisis, which will reach its peak in the next 12 months, perhaps in the next six months."

The United States Secretary of State, General George Marshall, in putting forward this offer had quite rightly made it clear that while the United States Government was prepared to help it was for the European countries themselves to agree as to their requirements and as to the part they could and would play in making the best possible use of America's assistance.

Mr Eden concluded that the opportunities now offered to Europe were immense. "We must not let them slip. We have here in our hands the possibility of creating a new era for our tortured continent. Here is an absolutely free choice for the East as well as for the West; and here is that second chance—that so rarely comes and when it does come is of the nature of a miracle."

The Foreign Minister, Mr Ernest Bevin, who was greeted with cheers as he rose, said: "It may be for the convenience of the House, if at this stage, I shall be replying to the debate later on, I make a very short statement. As the House will be aware, the French Foreign Minister and I have had preliminary contact on the subject of European reconstruction and the offer of the United States Government set forth in the American Secretary of State's speech at Harvard on June 5."

"We decided last night in Paris to propose to the Soviet Government a meeting of the British, French and Soviet foreign ministers, to be held during the week beginning June 23, in order to discuss these problems as a whole."

"A reply from the Soviet Government is awaited and the House will understand that until it is received, there is nothing we can usually say on the subject today. I know the great interest of the House in the United States proposals and I wish very much it was possible to say more about the position. All I can do now is to repeat what we regard as discrimination, Government has done nothing to protect the interests of returning families in the costly scramble to secure houses or flats. Government introduced a priority scheme for the return of wives and families, and it worked fairly well. Now it should insist upon property owners adopting a similar method in the allocation of habitable property when it becomes available. Priority for European type residences should be given to Europeans who were resident in Hongkong before the war; in the second instance to other 1941 Hongkong families. A Government register of accommodation seekers should be distributed among property owners now in the process of rehabilitating property. When habitations become available they should be offered in strict rotation to people who appear on the lists. An officially regulated system on such lines would do more than plain legislation to eradicate 'key' money and other despicable forms of extortion which make it impossible today for anybody but the wealthy to find a home."

"May I remind him with emphasis that the beginning of all that trouble is Russia. It was not Great Britain. It was not the United States. The proposal that special arrangements should be made for neighbouring countries in the discussions of the treaties was made by Soviet Russia. I plead with them to urge them in the interest of the reconstruction of the world that that policy should not be followed."

"Therefore, might I suggest before I leave, on the division of Europe why not ask their European plan be set it with the first instance may find your answer in

the end of the war to look at European economy as a whole."

Amid cheers, Mr. Bevin declared that the guiding principle he would follow in any talks on the Marshall proposals would be speed.

To further cheer, he declared:

"I spent six weeks in Moscow trying to get a settlement and I shall not be a party to holding up the economic recovery of Europe by fitness of procedure, terms of reference or all that paraphernalia that may go with it. There is too much involved."

Mr. Bevin then turned to Hungary.

"I do not know whether it is worth while going into great detail on this matter. What I do say is this: If there is to be a conflict between the ideologists, I shall regret it. If it is forced upon us, we must face it."

Mr. Bevin said that in Hungary, he tried hard and earnestly to get

(Continued on Page 5)



MR BEVIN

French Bank Clerks On Strike

Paris, June 19. Striking bank clerks halted all money transactions throughout France today and virtually closed the Stock Exchange while the government struggled with the problem of raising money to pay raises of the victorious strikers.

American tourists were hit twice by strikes: first when the Bank Union forced the closing of the banking department of the American Express Company and then when the clerks strike closed four big department stores where tourists spend millions of francs.

The bank strike spread to North Africa closing all important banks in Algiers.

In France it was virtually general, with only the Bank of France, whose employees are civil servants, remaining open.

The clerks are demanding reclassification of wage categories, a five-day week, provisional wage increase of 1,500 francs per month, union contract and longer vacations. The government has agreed to all demands—but severance of pay and vacation.

At Ilkeston: Derbyshire 172 (Worthington 130, Revill 78, Elliott 69), Leicestershire 104 (Pope six for 30, Gladwin four for 38) and 28 for three.

At Cardiff: Glamorgan 442 (Jones 132), Essex 216 (Gray 58) and 54 for two.

At Guildford: Sussex 301, Surrey 188 for seven.

At Nottingham: Kent 130 and 108 for three, Nottinghamshire 462 for five declared (Wilson 140, Riddell 139, Simpson 70).

At Ilkeston: Derbyshire 172 (Worthington 130, Revill 78, Elliott 69), Leicestershire 104 (Pope six for 30, Gladwin four for 38) and 28 for three.

At Southampton: Hampshire 434 for nine declared (Eager 54, Hill 50), Northamptonshire 294 for six (Cox 55, Timms 58)—Reuter.

At Worcester: Worcestershire 172 and 221, Gloucestershire 248 and 58 for two.

At Glastonbury: Somerset 174 for seven (Compton 70), Oxford University 274 (Keighley 98, Donnelly 54, Young six for 105).

At Margate: Kent 104 and 73 for three, Canterbury 104 and 62 (Robinson six for 25).

At Manchester: Lancashire 270 for five declared and 172 for one, Cambridge University 191 (Price four for 48).

At Southampton: Hampshire 434 for nine declared (Eager 54, Hill 50), Northamptonshire 294 for six (Cox 55, Timms 58)—Reuter.

Wimbledon Tennis Surprise

Champion Seeded No. 7

Paris, June 19. French tennis circles today felt insulted by the fact that Yvon Petra, French holder of the Wimbledon singles title, was seeded only seventh for this year's Wimbledon beginning next Monday.

It was pointed out that in the past the defending champion normally was accorded the top seeded spot.

"We do not mind the English breaking down tradition," one French official said, "but we do not like to be insulted as a result of it."

Petra, when asked for his opinion, said: "I am rather disappointed, but then that is not important. I must be in good form and show them again that I can win."

Petra added that his own chances, Jack Kramer, of the United States, was his choice, but he thought Jaroslav Drobný, of Czechoslovakia, would easily reach the final if he played as he did against France in the Davis Cup European Zone semi-final in Prague.—Reuter.

County Cricket Scores

London, June 19. Gloucester, chasing Middlesex hard for the English county cricket championship, looked well set for another win at the close of play today in their match against Worcestershire.

Close of second day's play scores were:

At Worcester: Worcestershire 172 and 221, Gloucestershire 248 and 58 for two.

At Guildford: Sussex 301, Surrey 188 for seven.

At Nottingham: Kent 130 and 108 for three, Nottinghamshire 462 for five declared (Wilson 140, Riddell 139, Simpson 70).

At Ilkeston: Derbyshire 172 (Worthington 130, Revill 78, Elliott 69), Leicestershire 104 (Pope six for 30, Gladwin four for 38) and 28 for three.

At Cardiff: Glamorgan 442 (Jones 132), Essex 216 (Gray 58) and 54 for two.

At Oxford: Middlesex 175 and 219 for seven (Compton 70), Oxford University 274 (Keighley 98, Donnelly 54, Young six for 105).

At Margate: Kent 104 and 73 for three, Canterbury 104 and 62 (Robinson six for 25).

At Manchester: Lancashire 270 for five declared and 172 for one, Cambridge University 191 (Price four for 48).

At Southampton: Hampshire 434 for nine declared (Eager 54, Hill 50), Northamptonshire 294 for six (Cox 55, Timms 58)—Reuter.

Wentworth, England, June 19. Dai Rees was sensationally eliminated from the £1,500 Star golf tournament today after his equally sensational qualifying round of 64 for a new professional course record yesterday.

Rees, playing in the second round of the match play stage, was beaten five-and-four by Frank Jowle, a young Sheffield golfer, in the first round this morning. Rees had beaten Reginald Whitcomb, seven and six—United Press.

The Snag Is To Get Back To Earth Safely

Washington, June 19.

An Army ordnance expert said today that it would be possible for man to travel 3,600 miles an hour in a V-2 rocket and live—if there is some way of getting him back to earth safely.

Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Bain, of the Guided Missiles Branch, Army Ordnance, said the speed of rockets being fired periodically at White Sands, New Mexico, proving ground would not kill a man. He said the chances are that with proper protection a human being could survive the 114-mile altitude which the rockets achieve.

But the problem, he said, would be for the man to escape from the rocket before it struck the earth. The V-2 travels at a speed of 2,000 miles an hour exploding in the earth and destroying itself.

Colonel Bain said fruit flies enclosed in the warheads of project

flies have lived through the experience. A Chicago scientist at present is experimenting with a batch of flies who made such a trip to see if they had any ill effects on them.

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GEORGE MACREADY
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Screenplay by George Bruce and Alfred Neumann
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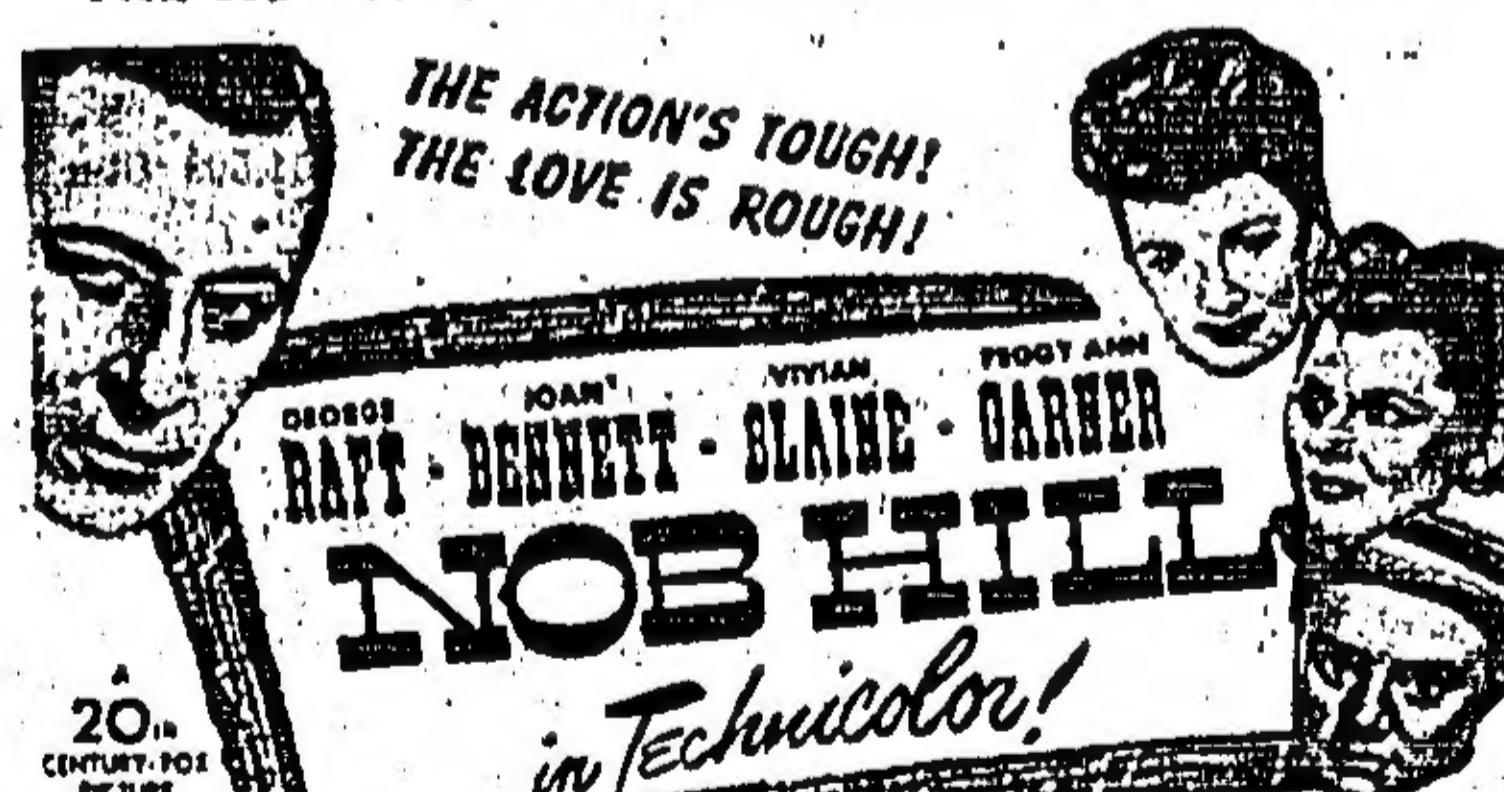
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PLEASE GIVE GENEROUSLY.

NO GREETINGS ACROSS TITO'S BORDER

THROUGH the open window Lance-Corporal G. Turbutt watches the sentry at the barrier below. The afternoon sun catches the miniature bugle in the man's cap badge and throws his shadow across the dusty road from which the heat rises in shimmering waves. Sometimes, when it gets too hot, the sentry moves back into the shade of the sentry-box, but at all times he can see the little stone bridge to his right and the alarm going to his front.

The lance-corporal walks out on to the little balcony of his wood-built guard-room. The hilly countryside is peaceful except for the singing of the birds in the woods, the rush of water below the bridge and the steady tramp of Marshal Tito's grey-clad soldier at the far barrier.

It was like this yesterday, the day before and it will be the same tomorrow. Nothing very much happens at the Lavamund frontier post, the official control point for traffic passing between Austria and Yugoslavia. Years ago much traffic must have passed over the bridge. Today the barrier is seldom raised and the petrol pump below the guard hut is going rusty with disuse.

In the months that the 2nd Battalion Somerset Light Infantry have manned the post they have seen one British officer cross into Yugoslavia. He was from Wyr Crimes Investigation and carried an international pass. A few days later he was followed by a lorry carrying war criminals. The British escort jumped off at the bridge and a Yugoslav escort mounted on the other side. The barrier was lowered and the countryside was peaceful again.

Nothing Happens

A PART from that, nothing happens to unite the soldiers of two nations carrying out their police duties. Not a word of greeting is exchanged, and to cross the bridge means inviting detention for hours, maybe weeks.

Once, it is said, a British soldier from a previous unit went walking in his sleep. He got to the end of the bridge and the grey-clad soldiers woke him up and returned him five hours later. But on another occasion five British soldiers, who accidentally strayed over the border spent five months imprisoned in Yugoslavia. When arrested they were wearing khaki drill and they were still wearing it when they were released. During their arrest questions were asked in the British Parliament and two notes were sent to Yugoslavia.

Of the Somerset platoon only the Commander, Lieut. L. A. Wills, can claim to have visited the other side, and then only his toes were in Yugoslavia. One morning the Yugoslav sentry was seen waving a letter. Mr. Wills went over to receive it. It was from the management of the electrical power station of Dravograd a few miles inside the Yugoslavia border asking for a meeting with officials of the Lavamund dam in Austria. The flooded river Drau, which runs from Austria to Belgrade, was proving troublesome. Curiously enough, Austria controls the water supply for the power station in Yugoslavia, and the power station supplies the electric power in Lavamund.

On Fridays a truck comes from

battalion headquarters at Volkermarkt, nearly 20 miles away, with rations and cigarettes, and periodically a car from company headquarters at the village of Bleiburg brings mail. Letters from home take six days, and the men see few newspapers.

L/Cpl. Turbutt re-enters the hut and sits at the table. He looks at the list of men who will go out on tonight's patrol. They will go for a way along the frontier on the lookout for smugglers, who choose isolated spots of these Karawanken Mountain foothills to bring contraband goods from Yugoslavia. These goods are usually cigarettes bought for about threepence for 20, and sold in Austria for ten shillings, a profit of about 4,000 percent. Sometimes they come across patrols of the Field Security Service who keep a day and night watch, and often they see Yugoslav patrols across the frontier.

They Get On

THERE is a footstep now on the steps leading to the hut. Perhaps it is L/Cpl. Roberts back from dinner. No, it is the gendarme, one of the Austrian policemen who patrol the frontier villages. They often come in to see Turbutt, for

they are taken inside the headquarters and their guard, a soldier armed with a Sten, gives a helping hand with the battered battalions held with cord. Ted, the interpreter, asks them a few questions. Actually the interpreter's name is Edward Bezdek and he is an Austrian. But he spent 16 years in London as an electrician, and he speaks with a strong Cockney accent. To the whole battalion, he is Ted.

The German tells Ted that he wants to get back to his birthplace, Emden. He did not like it in Yugoslavia. Food was short and their main ration was 12 pounds of a type of Indian corn per month.

Outside the truck is waiting, and off they go to a camp.

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But this afternoon there are not many troops about. A patrol under Lieut. A. Butler is in the outlying villages, tramping in the sunlight. The troops call it the Flag Patrol because it shows the people that the Somersets are about. Its real purpose is to smell out activities of the Osvobodilna Fronta, an illegal political party which is believed to have membership among ten percent of the inhabitants. They hold meetings at St. Stefan, St. Michael, Eisenkappel and other hamlets where they can, which is not very often because the Somersets are alert.

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The German tells Ted that he wants to get back to his birthplace, Emden. He did not like it in Yugoslavia. Food was short and their main ration was 12 pounds of a type of Indian corn per month.

Outside the truck is waiting, and off they go to a camp.

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REFUGEE DOCTORS

London, June 19.
The London Star said today that the British Government was considering the introduction shortly of new legislation which might allow many of the thousands of refugee doctors now practising in Britain to remain in the country.

The Star said that those doctors who could satisfy the authorities that they had a good case for staying would probably be allowed to do so on their names being entered on the permanent register.

The paper said that some of the doctors were already working as general practitioners while others were on hospital staffs.—Associated Press.

Communists In Outskirts Of Tientsin

Tientsin, June 20.
Diversionary Communist thrusts on the outskirts of Tientsin occurred in the early hours of this morning when Communist elements appeared in the vicinity of the Changkuichuang airfield, which is located on the eastern outskirts.

The Communists were reported to have retreated after a two-hour engagement with Nationalist forces garrisoning the airfield.

Almost simultaneously, some 200 Communists appeared at Chunliang-cheng, 14 miles eastwards of Tientsin, but this attack was also repulsed.—Reuter.

Chinese Reinforcements

Tientsin, June 19.
The incoming Chinese reinforcements were identified today as a division of the 53rd Army, two divisions of which are currently in Manchuria. They are from Paotow, in Suiyuan Province.

Suspicious elements were discovered in the vicinity of Yangtun railway station en route to Pelping, resulting in extra precautions in connection with the present make-shift rail traffic arrangements owing to the hastily patched-up bridge being inadequate for heavy loads.

Halls and sleepers were removed overnight in the vicinity of Tongshan, east of Tientsin, along the Pelping railway, but repairs are progressing.—Reuter.

UNRRA Personnel

Tientsin, June 20.
Sixteen UNRRA personnel of a team of 27 functioning within Communist-controlled areas beyond Tsangshien are known to be safe and happy, but the condition of the remaining 11 is uncertain.

Efforts are being made to communicate with them. It is presumed that at least six UNRRA personnel, of which five are Europeans, may be actually in the zone of Tsangshien, but Mr. Harold Lund, the UNRRA chief for North China, declined to make a press statement.—Reuter.

Gen. Peffier's Visit

Tientsin, June 19.
Brigadier-General Peffier, commanding the Fleet Marine Force in the West Pacific, with headquarters in Tsingtao, visited Tientsin today flying up early this morning to witness the departure of the last contingent of the First Marine Division via naval shipping from Tientsin, terminating more than five years of overseas duty as a division.

General Peffier returned to Tsingtao later today, since his visit was not connected with the military situation in North China.

Colonel A. Bryan Lasswell has the command of the division during the return trip to the United States. A few hundred United States Marines are remaining here for the completion of the disposition of surplus property and the termination of leases, probably concluding their assignment within two months.—Reuter.

MAJESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY — SPECIAL TIMES:
At 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

"DON'T MISS THIS ONE!"
"ONE OF THE SURPRISES!"

"Gone With The Wind"
A Paramount Picture with
BING CROSBY
and **BARRY FITZGERALD**

Investigators Report On King Leopold's Conduct And Policy

Brussels, June 19.
The White Paper on King Leopold, of the Belgians, issued in Brussels tonight, rejects as "entirely false" the allegations that the King had surrendered without warning the British and French allies.

GRAF SPEE BATTLE DISPATCH

London, June 19.
The "escape complex" of the commander of the Graf Spee cost him his ship and a major naval victory, it was shown by the text of a dispatch sent to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on December 30, 1939 by Rear-Admiral H. Harwood, published today in the London Gazette.

The report stressed that Belgium's pre-war policy of neutrality was fully approved by M. Paul Henri Spaak, the Socialist Foreign Minister, and was ratified by the Belgian parliament only three weeks before the invasion in 1940.

The appended documents contain a condensed report of King Leopold's conversation with the late Admiral Lord Keyes, British attaché at the King's Headquarters, on May 27, 1940.

The King had a telephone talk with Mr. Winston Churchill. Admiral Keys urged him to go with him to England, but the King preferred to stay with his people, the documents said.

The King said that he believed that France resistance would end within a fortnight and asked Admiral Keys what England would do.

The Admiral replied: "We will continue to fight." King Leopold replied: "I am certain of that. You will win, but not without going through a hell of a time."

Whereupon, Queen Elizabeth, placing her hand on the King's shoulder, interjected by saying: "It will be hell, but England will not perish."

Admiral Keys returned to England with a personal letter from King Leopold for King George.—Reuter.

Small Guns Inaccurate

Adm. Harwood said that after the Spee turned away from the action her commanding officer displayed little offensive spirit and did not take advantage of her opportunities.

The Graf Spee's 11-inch gunnery was good but her small guns were inaccurate. She "had an exceptionally high degree of manoeuvrability. At no time did she steam at higher speed than 24 knots. The enemy smoke screens were good but not entirely effective as they did not rise high enough."

Adm. Harwood said "perhaps the most interesting part was the mixing of delayed action and direct explosive shells," of which, he said, direct action was the most effective through splinter action.

He stressed the need for increased protection, saying: "There must always be a tendency for a cruiser to desire increased protection and this must generally be resisted because increased weight cuts down manoeuvrability."—United Press.

Letters To The Editor

Who Did The Work?

Congratulations on the Leading Article in your paper to-day. There is just one point I would like to make concerning the Annual Meeting of the Hongkong Engineering & Construction Co.

It was mentioned that houses had been repaired and rented to tenants. Unfortunately, the Chairman omitted to mention the fact as to who it was that repaired the houses. Was it the Company or was it the tenants themselves?

"MOTHER OF EIGHT".

Commons Debates European Foreign Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

facts. He regretted that M. Molotov got annoyed and made counter-charges against Britain "to which I say I have grown very accustomed to."

"I have never as Foreign Secretary interfered with the Hungarian Government in single matter."

"We have lived through all this before—Poland, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. Why blind our eyes?", Mr. Bevin asked.

"Therefore, it was with great regret to me when our Ambassador saw M. Molotov and the got very annoyed and made counter-charges against Great Britain, to which, I may say, I have been very accused."

Concluding—with plea for human rights and liberty of the individual, Mr. Bevin said: "When you strip all things which produce differences from political ideologies and get down to the masses, what do they want? They want to live; to be free; to have social justice; individual security, to be able to go home and turn the key in the lock and not to be troubled by a secret police."

"I find no difference in the hope of fathers' or hope of mothers for their children. We used to use the old phrase 'whatever country you are born in they all croon over the baby in the same old way'. Why not let them live. Why set them at each other's throats. That is the basis of world war."

"I think it was a perfectly proper thing, as far as the public was concerned, that as the press information was that the actual communications had gone from the Soviet Comman-

POCKET CARTOON



EISENHOWER NOT TO QUIT PRESENT JOB

Washington, June 19.
General Dwight Eisenhower today denied reports that he is resigning as the United States Arm. Chief of Staff at least for the rest of this year, although he confirmed that he had been offered the post of President of Columbia University in New York.

The chief of the War Department Public Relations Office, Major-General F.L. Parks, said: "General Eisenhower has directed me to say that he has no intention of leaving his present assignment during the current year."

"In determining any future activity upon which he might embark at the conclusion of his duties as Chief of Staff, he would like to utilise his energies in something connected with public service of a non-political nature."

"One suggestion that he has received was from a certain member of the Board of Trustees of Columbia University that his consider the Presidency of that University, but he is not in a position to discuss the matter at this time."

Major-General Parks said that General Eisenhower, in any case would not consider any engagement "until after his superiors have released him from his present duties".—Reuter.

Small Guns Inaccurate.

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He stressed the need for increased protection, saying: "There must always be a tendency for a cruiser to desire increased protection and this must generally be resisted because increased weight cuts down manoeuvrability."—United Press.

The London press kept comparatively quiet yesterday on Senora Peron's visit to Spain and her plans for her English stay, after almost a week of uninterrupted giving her prominent space on front and inside pages.—Associated Press.

New Coal Mines

London, June 19.

Since July 1, 1945, 103 new coal mines have been opened in Britain. M. Emanuel Shinnwell, Minister of Fuel and Power, told the House of Commons today.

Mr. Shinnwell added that most of them were drifts or small mines.—Reuter.

Ascot Gold Cup Result

Ascot, June 20.
Souverain, French bred four-year-old, won the Ascot Gold Cup, Britain's richest race, from a field of six horses, on Thursday.

Chintz II, the odds-on favourite, was second and Field Day, ridden by Britain's champion jockey Gordon Richards, was third.

The starting price against Souverain, owned by M. F. Schmidt of France, and ridden by M. Lollion, was six to four.

Supplies of peas and cabbages were also meagre.—Reuter.

French Cabinet's Long Session

Paris, June 10.

The French Cabinet was in a virtual continuous session today, discussing details of Finance Minister Robert Schuman's programme to raise billions of francs to pay increased wages won by rail and other workers in their recent strike.

The programme is scheduled for debate in the Assembly at the end of the week.—United Press.

AUSTRALIA'S GIFT TO BRITAIN

London, June 19.

A cheque for £20,000,000, or more than £3 from every man, woman, and child in Australia, was handed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Dalton, by the Australian High Commissioner, Mr. John A. Beasley, today as an outright gift to Britain without any conditions or reservations.—Reuter.

ECAFE SECRETARY

Loko Success, June 19.

Secretary General Trygve Lie announced today the appointment of Dr. Palamidhi Lokanathan, of India, as executive secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), now meeting in Shanghai.

Lokanathan, who is editor of the Eastern Economist of New Delhi and a member of the Indian delegation to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, will take over his duties in Shanghai in October.—Associated Press.

Incidentals.

President De Nicola Decides To Resign

Rome, June 19.
Enrico de Nicola, President of the Italian Republic, announced today that he would resign in 10 or 15 days. His announcement is expected to precipitate a bitter fight for the new government of Premier Alcide de Gasperi.

The 18-day-old Cabinet, fighting for its life because it excluded the Communists and Left Wing Socialists, eventually would have to resign to de Nicola's successor. Although the resignation would be a formality, it is known that de Gasperi views the situation as dangerous.

De Nicola confirmed his resignation intentions because of poor health at a meeting today with Parliamentary leaders of political parties and the Communist Assembly president, Umberto Terracini.

All politicians who have seen de Nicola recently agreed that he was suffering from nervous exhaustion, but Terracini used the word "hypochondriac" in explaining de Nicola's decision.

De Gasperi's Christian Democrats tried desperately to persuade de Nicola to remain and thus avoid a judicial battle over the new President and the necessity of resigning.

The Leftists had nothing against de Nicola but welcomed the opening of the presidential crisis as an opportunity to attack the de Gasperi government.

Some observers attributed political motives to de Nicola's action, pointing out that he was displeased because de Gasperi went back on his promise to hold national elections next autumn and of the extra-legal prolongation of life of the present Assembly until the end of the year.—United Press.

Not Given Up Hope.

Though Republican spokesmen have not given up hope of further negotiations with the Dutch, a Dutch spokesman apparently sees little chance of this materialising whilst, at any rate, the initiative of the Dutch Commission-General and the government of East Indonesia and West Borneo, which are now being discussed at The Hague.

Amsterdam Protest.

Amsterdam, June 19.
A crowd of 15,000 people joined in a demonstration last night, demanding that no more troops should be sent to Indonesia and that the present strength there be reduced.

The meeting, which was addressed by Socialist, Communist and Labour speakers, passed a resolution that "the use of force could never lead to a solution of the Indonesian problem".—United Press.

Police Reserve

Orders Issued For The Coming Week

Training Part II: Lectures on Police Regulations will be held at the Headquarters every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 17.30 hours. Members of No. 1 and 2 Company are to attend these lectures as ordered without fail. Another class will commence on Monday, 23rd June 1947, at 17.30 p.m. for new recruits. New members are ordered to report at the Headquarters on that day for their training.

Bond Practice: Bond practice under Mr. W. P. Apps (Bondmaster) will be held at the HKP (R) Headquarters every Wednesday and Sunday at 18.00 hours and 11.00 hours respectively as ordered.

Charge Room Duties: Members of No. 1 Company will parade for Charge Room Duty as detailed by the O. C. No. 1 Company. Dress: Khaki shirts and shorts; Whistle; and Lanyard; Cap; Belt; Hose tops; Anklets and boots.

Identification Cards: Members who have not yet handed in their photos for the issue of identification cards are requested to do so at once.

Resignations: The resignations of the following members have been accepted: P. C. R. 25 (No. 1 Company) Chong Shiu K. I. P. C. R. 146 (No. 2 Company) Law Shek Kwan P. C. R. 175 (No. 2 Company) Cheung Wing Tai and in their places the following members have been posted: Wong Pi Yin (P. C. R. 25) Lo Ku Hing (P. C. R. 146) Lee Shing Kwong (P. C. R. 175). By Order

(Sd) N. G. ROTHI, Adjutant, P. R. Hongkong, 10th June, 1947.

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SHOWING TO-DAY

QUEEN'S

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

A wild stampede of adventure and thrills, Romance sweeps the plains with daring and fury!

THE WILD WEST LIVES AGAIN IN THE LIFE OF ITS MOST COLORFUL HERO!

Adventure and romance... in an epic big as the screen can hold!

JOEL McCREA MAUREEN O'HARA • DARNELL

THOMAS MITCHELL • RICHARD BUCHANAN • ANTHONY QUINN